

# THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

By G. W. Kingsbury.

JUNCTION, DAVIS CO., KANSAS; THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1861.

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## Smoky Hill and Repub'n Union.

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G. W. KINGSBURY,  
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## JOB WORK

done with dispatch, and in the latest style of  
the art.  
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## NEVER LOOK SAD.

Never look sad—nothing so bad  
As getting familiar with sorrow;  
Treat him to-day as a cavalier way,  
And he'll seek other quarters to-morrow.  
Long you'd not weep, would you but peep  
At the bright side of each trial;  
Fortune you'll find is often most kind,  
When chiding your hopes with denial.  
Let the sad day carry away  
Its own little burden of sorrow;  
Or you may have half of the bliss  
That comes in the lap of to-morrow.  
When hope is wrecked, pause and reflect,  
If error occasioned your sadness;  
If it be so, hereafter you'll know  
How to steer to the harbor of gladness.

## THE Duplicity OF THE CON- FEDERATES.

Tennessee is a great State, and King  
Harris is a great criminal. Gov. H. sent  
four distinguished Tennesseans to Frankfort  
to assure the Kentucky Legislature that  
Tennessee had no intention to invade Ken-  
tucky. Now while these Peace Commis-  
sioners were giving us these assurances,  
Tennesseans were invading Kentucky, and  
five days after the invasion occurred, Gen.  
Polk condescends to telegraph Gov. Magof-  
fin why he came among us with hostile for-  
ces.

The whole thing develops an amount of  
duplicity and bad faith peculiar to seces-  
sion. We have no doubt that the whole  
programme connected with that invasion  
was concocted long before the legislature  
met, and we have satisfactory evidence that  
some distinguished Kentucky secessionists  
have instigated Tennessee secessionists to  
act. It was part of the plan that Har-  
ris should send commissioners to delude the  
Legislature with hopes of peace while  
Polk should invade the State. When Polk  
did that he was to be quiet for several days  
before he telegraphed to Magoffin, and thus  
keep the Legislature in the dark, and in-  
duce it to delay several days with com-  
mittees of inquiry, until all things could be  
got ready to secure for the Confederates the  
important strategic points in Kentucky,  
and when all things were ready, then Polk  
was to come out and impose such conditions  
upon the removal of his troops as Ken-  
tuckians would indignantly reject. In the  
meantime, General Simon Bolivar Buckner  
was to make the necessary arrangements to  
invade our State with Camps Boone, Breck-  
inridge, and Burnett. Who so stupid that  
he can't see all this?

**DEMAND TREASURY NOTES.**—The De-  
mand Treasury Notes have made their  
appearance in this city. The object of the  
government in issuing this description of  
currency is to furnish the West with a  
circulating medium that will be in all  
respects far superior to the baseless trash  
now in circulation in a good many of the  
Western States. Those we saw are of  
five's and ten's denomination. They are  
engraved by the American Bank Note  
Company, and are executed with that ex-  
cellence that defies the art of the counter-  
feiter. The Washington *Intelligencer* says  
the small denomination are entering into  
our circulation with a freedom which proves  
perfect confidence in the resources and  
stability of the Government. These notes  
afford great convenience in the trans-  
mission of funds from place to place.—*Cin.  
Enquirer.*

The Italian Government has con-  
tracted with Mr. Webb, shipbuilder of  
New York, for the furnishing of two iron  
cased war frigates, after the model of the  
French ship *La Gloire*. The rupture of  
friendly relations between Austria and  
Hungary was complete, and another struggle  
fully anticipated. Victor Emanuel's  
Governor in Naples declared the policy of  
the King to be the deliverance of Venice  
and the possession of Rome as the capital  
of Italy.

When the first Continental Con-  
tinental Congress met in Philadelphia, Patrick  
Henry, says Irving, scouted the idea of  
sectional distinctions. "All America,"  
said he, "is thrown into one mass. Where  
are you landmarks, your boundaries of  
colonies? They are all thrown down. The  
distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvan-  
ians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders,  
is no more. I am not a Virginian, but an  
American."

## SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON, ON THE REBELLION.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson addressed a  
large meeting in Wyoming county, Pa.,  
urging a vigorous prosecution of the war.  
He said:

Amid all the diversity of sentiment  
in our land, there is one subject upon  
which we can agree—and that is, that our  
country is in a most lamentable condition,  
our government threatened with destruction,  
our Constitution with subversion, and our  
institutions with overthrow. I meet you  
here not to discuss slavery or anti-slavery.  
Though an old-line Democrat, brought up  
at the feet of Gamaliel, and adhering with  
tenacity to the principles of Democracy  
through an active life, yet I come not to  
speak to you upon political partisan subjects.  
I come to discuss a matter that concerns our  
Union, one that rises far above and shoots  
deeper than party interests or issues. We  
have a duty, my fellow-citizens, far beyond  
that of the fathers of the Revolution. Their  
experiment has become a great success, and  
we are enjoying, or might enjoy, such bless-  
ings as Heaven never before vouchsafed to  
mortal man. But a conspiracy has ap-  
peared; strife and division are at our doors;  
and it becomes us to see whether the fruits  
of this great and beneficent Union must be  
lost or whether they must be preserved. It  
matters not whether the origin of our diffi-  
culties was North or South or East or  
West—the question is, how shall it be dealt  
with and disposed of? When the citadel of  
our country is in flames, when the edifice  
that Washington and Franklin and their  
associates erected, is in flames, it becomes  
us, whatever may have been our political  
proclivities before, to rise far above all  
other considerations, and to keep this citadel  
from destruction. I cannot afford to turn  
away from my duty because a political op-  
ponent is acting with me, nor to stay back  
from my duty because a political friend de-  
serts me. No, I must go and discharge a  
great duty. I held it to be the first duty  
of every citizen, of every party, to aid  
in restoring—if restored it can be—this  
great and good government. If it is right  
for a portion of this country to take up arms  
against this government, it is right to sus-  
tain such action; and if they are wrong,  
they should be put down by the people.  
There is no half way house in this matter—  
no tarrying place between sustaining the  
government and attempting its overthrow.  
There is no peace proposition that will  
suit the case until the rebellion is first put  
down. And were I in favor, or disposed to  
tamper with this rebellion, or aid or coun-  
tenance it, I would go and take up arms with  
them. Because, if it is right for them to  
take up arms, it is right for them to have  
armed aid and assistance. If they are  
wrong, if they are guilty of treason and  
murder, and arson, then they should be  
overthrown by the whole power of the gov-  
ernment, and put down so that no resurrec-  
tion day will ever find rebellion again.  
Now I believe I am one of those who in  
former years, thought that sectional discus-  
sions put in jeopardy the well-being of the  
Union. I believe now, as such, that there  
never was a sectional controversy that just-  
ified this, or any armed rebellion. I believe  
this rebellion did not arise out of sectional  
agitation, but from a blind, wicked, reck-  
less ambition. And I believe it is the duty  
of every man, woman and child to raise an  
arm against it to crush it. But they say,  
"you would not coerce a state?" No; I  
would not coerce a state—first, because it is  
impracticable; because you cannot coerce a  
state. Second, because it would be unjust  
to coerce a state in its domestic policy, if it  
could be done. But you may coerce rebel-  
lion in a state until you give that state an  
opportunity to act through its loyal citizens  
in its duties to the Union. And I would  
coerce rebellion wherever I could find it.  
You may not coerce a community, but you  
may coerce its thieves and murderers. You  
may coerce state criminals, and thus enable  
the state and its loyal citizens to fulfill their  
relations in the government of the Union.  
If we can sustain our Union, if we can up-  
hold our Constitution, it is not by compro-  
mising with rebellion—it is by putting  
down rebellion and making our compromise  
with fidelity. And of all men living a  
Democrat is the last man who can take a  
stand against the Constitution of his coun-  
try. Just in proportion as the Democracy  
has wandered from the Constitution, just  
in the same proportion have they gone down  
And if they had been faithful and stood  
fully up their to own doctrines all the abo-  
lition parties of the earth, and all the Repub-  
lican parties of the earth, and all the com-  
bined powers of the earth could never have  
put down the old Democratic party. I  
have ever believed in the justness of Demo-  
cracy, and I believe in it today just as  
much as ever. And I believe it to be my  
duty to stand upon the ramparts of the  
Constitution and defend it from all foes,  
whether they come from the North, or the  
South; the East or the West. There were  
causes of irritation between the sections I  
admit. I deprecated them, and labored long  
and earnestly to get rid of them. But it was  
not done. Those causes of irritation, al-  
though they may have suggested to south-  
ern states to request becoming guarantees,  
they never justified armed rebellion in any  
shape or manner. And what were those  
causes of irritation? The only real, practi-

cal cause of irritation was the non-execu-  
tion of the fugitive slave law. But that  
did not affect the cotton states so called;  
but Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Mary-  
land, and Delaware, and perhaps one or two  
other states were the only ones ever injured  
by it. The cotton states so called never  
lost a fugitive from the time of their exist-  
ence to this day. To be sure they had  
a question about Territories but it was  
so entirely ideal, a mere abstraction, and so  
practically not a real grievance. But if it  
had been they had the supreme court and  
both branches of Congress, and practically  
had control of the question. The fugitive  
slave question was the only question which  
annoyed them; and that question was not  
the cause of the rebellion. What State  
first seceded? South Carolina began to  
scrape lint before the votes were counted.  
She had no practical grievance whatsoever.  
Look at Virginia. Though politicians cap-  
tured, cheated, and defrauded, and bullies  
held bowie-knives at the throats of her citi-  
zens to coerce rebellion, it was a long time  
before they could compel that state to any-  
thing like secession. And when they did  
so nominally, the State Government was  
revolutionized, one part flew away from  
the other, and organized their government,  
rather than allow it to go into the bottom-  
less pit of secession. Maryland, when she  
gets a chance, goes against it. Missouri—  
her citizens are pouring out their blood like  
water and their treasure without stint, rather  
than be drawn into secession. Look at  
good old Kentucky, where her governor and  
senators have labored to bring her out of  
the Union—after all attempts to seduce her  
from her fidelity to the Constitution, she  
gives more than sixty thousand majority for  
the Union. Now I inquire of all citizens  
in the free States, especially my Democratic  
fellow citizens, whether they are troubled  
about the integrity of Kentucky—whether  
they think it is necessary to stay up the  
hands of rebellion in Kentucky, so emphat-  
ically condemned there? and now I repeat  
that the only practical cause of dissension  
was the fugitive slave question; and that  
appertained to States that could only be  
drawn or dragged into the folly of seces-  
sion. Gen. Butler has had this question  
on his hands. As long as the Constitution  
was acknowledged, all conservative citizens  
admitted that it was the duty of the free  
States to restore the fugitive who was fleeing  
from the service of his master. Gen. But-  
ler has found the restoration of the fugitives  
impracticable in many cases. The master  
had thrown off the Constitution. What  
was the result? He was obliged to receive  
hundreds of contrabands and maintain them.  
I do not know what he is going to do with  
the question; but I suppose he is going to  
do with them something as the Irishman  
was going to do with the widow Malone's  
pig. Patrick? "asked the priest. "That I  
did." "What made you? Think, when  
you will stand, you heretic, in the Great  
Day, when I shall be there, and you will  
be there, and the Widow Malone will be  
there, and the pig will be there." "And  
will your reverence be there?" "Yes."  
"And the Widow Malone there?" "Yes."  
"And the pig there?" "Yes." "Well I  
should say, Widow Malone, take your pig."  
Now, I do not know but Gen. Butler is  
going to take as long a credit as did the  
Irishman. But, when we have a Constitu-  
tion, and when they acknowledge its force,  
I have no doubt but every just citizen will  
be for seeing it complied with.

Now, I have just as much confidence in  
the masses of the southern people as in the  
masses of the northern people. Both are  
naïves. The masses are honest. To be sure,  
their institutions, their means of communi-  
cation, render them more excitable more  
easily led, and more relying upon their lead-  
ers for public information, and therefore  
more liable to be misled than northern peo-  
ple. Nevertheless, I have confidence in the  
southern people; and the result of the  
great conflict in Kentucky assures me that  
the southern heart is with the people sound  
to the core. Though terrified into seeming  
secession, with the exception of one or two  
States in the South, I am well satisfied  
that if the question of Union or disunion  
were submitted to the people to-day an over-  
whelming vote would be given for the Union  
and the stars and stripes. If those seces-  
sion leaders had opposed Mr. Lincoln's  
election, from the time of the Charleston  
Convention with half the pertinacity and  
force that I did, he never would have been  
elected. I charge in all my public speak-  
ings that they conspired at that election, and  
the same has been charged home upon them  
by their own people in the south. Their  
time had come. It must go, or they would  
be ruined. They remind one of little boys  
who want to ride a horse. Those in the  
city get them a hobby-horse, and they can  
ride that. Country boys get astride of a  
stick and ride that. This knot of office-  
seekers failing to get a horse to ride, or even  
a hobby have mounted this poor stick of a  
southern confederacy, and are riding that.  
It is just such ambition as caused the an-  
gels in heaven to rebel. It was not because  
we had not a good government, but because  
they could not rule it. Call them Demo-  
crats, or entitled to the sympathy of Demo-  
crats, with arms in their hands against the  
government, and their hands red with the  
blood of murdered citizens! They are ene-  
mies of their country; they are traitors  
against the flag and the constitution; as such

I arraign them in the name of the consti-  
tution and the Union. I arraign them in  
the name of civilization; I arraign them in  
the name of christianity; I arraign them in  
the name of the fathers of the revolution,  
who poured out their blood to gain the lib-  
erty transmitted to us. In the great day  
of accounts, the savage Brant and more sav-  
age Butler, that deluged the beautiful val-  
ley of the Wyoming with blood, will stand  
up and whiten their crimes in comparison  
with the perfidy of the men who now at-  
tempt to divide and destroy this Union.  
Whoever sustains them, I will not. Who-  
ever cries compromise with them, I will not.  
I am for peace, but I am for making peace  
with the loyal citizens of the South—the  
loyal citizens of Kentucky and of Missouri  
too, who have just sent that modern Neb-  
uchadnezzar Claiborne F. Jackson to grass.

But Mr. Lincoln it is said, forsooth, has  
violated the Constitution in conducting his  
administration. Very well, there is a day  
of reckoning to come with him and his ad-  
visers. But it is one thing to violate the  
Constitution in defence of your country, and  
quite another to violate it in endeavoring to  
subvert it. I have the impression that in-  
stituting a pretended government within the  
boundaries of the United States; that steal-  
ing the treasures of our government, its  
ships, betraying its commands, firing upon  
its fortifications, organizing piracy upon  
the high seas, and a long list of other  
and kindred acts—I have the impression, I  
say, that these are slight infringements upon  
the Constitution, and may require ex-  
amination. I know not whether Mr. Lin-  
coln has observed the Constitution; indeed,  
for all the purposes of resisting the rebellion  
I care not. It is due to him to say, how-  
ever, that he has seemed to be in good faith  
attempting to put down the rebellion. He  
has not done things as I would have done  
them, because I would have multiplied his  
men by about four, and where he has struck  
one blow I would have struck a dozen.—  
Therefore I do not agree with him in that  
respect. When the day comes we can have  
a settlement with him, for he is to be held  
with all other officers to a strict account.—  
But I would not do even that under the  
smoke of an enemy's guns. Let us see first  
that the rebellion is put down; and when  
that is done I am ready to see how it has  
been done. I do not propose to yield this  
Union, or any part of it, to the so-called  
confederate government that has been made  
up in the Southern States. It is no gov-  
ernment and there is nothing in the shape  
of a government under it, over it, in it, or  
around it, diagonally, horizontally, or per-  
pendicularly. Like a boy's training, it is  
all officers. It is made up thus: you shall  
be president of the congress, and I will be  
president of the confederacy; you shall be  
minister of foreign affairs, and I will be  
secretary of the treasury. Doubtless, very  
well; satisfactory enough. If they had  
kept it to themselves no one would have  
objected to their strutting in their stolen  
plumage. But it is time for the people of  
the United States to put their hand upon it  
in earnest, and maintain the government of  
the Constitution. Would any one, if he  
was commanding Fort Monroe, Fort  
McHenry, or anywhere else, where he was  
surrounded with treason and traitors at  
every step—would he, because a judge sent  
a writ of habeas corpus, give up a traitor  
who was endangering the safety of his com-  
mand and the interests of the country?—  
No man can pretend it for a single moment,  
it is one of the terrible necessities of war.  
And if I were in command and had good  
reason to believe I had possession of a traitor,  
and no other remedy would arrest  
treachery, I would suspend the writ and the  
individual too. Gen. Jackson had the  
hearts of the American people more than  
any man of modern times. And why?—  
Because he met great necessities like a man.  
He did not go, in times of stirring neces-  
sity, to demonstrate problems from musty  
precedents, but when a man wanted hang-  
ing, he hung him first and looked up the  
law afterward. When the war is over we  
may examine and see if any one has incur-  
red a penalty for suspending the writ of  
habeas corpus. Gen. Jackson paid his fine,  
but not till after he had put down both for-  
eign foes and domestic traitors. So long as  
there is a citizen South that demands the  
protection of this government, then it is our  
duty to protect the government of the Union  
for his sake. I was for negotiating a peace  
until a fortification was fired upon by rebel  
artillery, and then I bade adieu to all ex-  
pectations of peace until conquered over re-  
bellion. I say there is no peace until you  
can put down rebellion by force of arms,  
and when every other man, woman and  
child in the United States has acknowledged  
the independence of the revolted States, to  
those with arms in their hands, I will op-  
pose it, and I will talk for my own grati-  
fication when no others will hear me. We  
must stand by the Union. Fellow citizens,  
the language of Andrew Jackson was, "The  
Union must and shall be preserved." What  
would Gen. Jackson have done had he been  
at the helm to-day? He would have hung  
the traitors higher than Haman. You may  
make peace with the loyal men of the South,  
and there is the place to make it. But how  
will you do it with rebellion? Go with an  
agreement in one hand and a revolver in the  
other, and ask the confederacy to take its  
choice. If there is any you can deal with  
it is the loyal citizens of the South—those  
that are persecuted for the sake of their

government—those that love their Consti-  
tution and are willing to die in its defense,  
when they are restored to position by con-  
quering rebellion. Are you in favor of  
war? No! but I am in favor of putting  
down war by force of arms. I am opposed  
to war, and in favor of obtaining peace by  
putting down the authors of war. I am in  
favor of peace, but I am in favor of the only  
course that will insure it—driving out armed  
rebellion, negotiating with loyalty. We  
must fight battles, and bloody battles. We  
must call vast numbers of men into the field.  
We must not go as boys to a general train-  
ing, with ladies, and idlers, and members of  
Congress, to see the show, but we must go  
in earnest—go prepared for action—to fight  
it as a battle, and not to fight it as a play-  
spell. We must unite as a whole people,  
going shoulder to shoulder. And when we  
do so we shall conquer. And why? We  
have the right, we have the prestige of gov-  
ernment, we have the sympathy of the dis-  
interested world, we have the moral and  
material elements to do it all, and to insure  
victory. Rebellion has not the financial  
ability to stand a long war, with all their  
gains from privateering and piracy, and is-  
suing Confederate bonds—made a lien upon  
the property of people who were never  
consulted as to their issue, and who repu-  
diate them—worth as much as a June frost,  
a cold wolf track, which no financier fit to  
be outside of a lunatic asylum would give a  
shilling a peck for. They may vex, they may  
harass, they may destroy, they may com-  
mit piracy, but the reckoning is to  
come for all this. They will be brought to  
the judgment of the American people—of  
their own people. They will be arraigned,  
and who is there will be ready to stand up  
as their defenders in the name of the Con-  
stitution? I know there are some who fear  
the warlike power of the rebellious States.  
They had a great deal of power for good;  
but they have a great deal less than they  
imagine or is generally imagined, for evil.  
We are a good deal slower in waking up,  
but when we wake up we are a good deal  
more in earnest. The tone of the rebel  
press is exceedingly braggart in regard to  
its men and victories. It reminds me, when  
I hear of their self-lauded prowess, of the  
showman who spoke of the great capacity  
of the animal he was exhibiting: "Ladies  
and gentlemen," said he, "this is the Ben-  
gal tiger, measuring fourteen feet from the  
tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and  
fourteen feet from the tip of his tail  
back to the tip of his nose, making in all  
twenty-eight feet." Now I think their es-  
timates about their forces and capacity are  
just about as liberal. It will be time enough  
to struggle over who shall administer the  
government when we are sure we have one  
to administer. He who is not for it, is  
against it. I have determined to fight this  
battle out, but on no political grounds. I  
stand upon the constitutional ground of my  
fathers. There I will stand and animate  
my countrymen to stand with me, and when  
once we shall have peace restored—when  
we shall have put down rebellion; when we  
shall have encouraged fidelity; when peace  
and prosperity shall again greet us, then let  
us see if any part of any State is oppressed,  
if any individual is wronged, if any are de-  
prived of their rights—see that equal and  
exact justice is extended to all.

**A MONTH OF VICTORIES.**—September is  
a month famous for American victories,  
while it has brought but few defeats to the  
banner. During the Revolution, Septem-  
ber witnessed the victory of Stillwater, the  
arrest of Andre; the capture of the Serapis  
by Paul Jones, and the Eutaw Springs  
which was almost as good as a victory.  
During the last war with England, Sep-  
tember beheld the battles of Lake Erie,  
Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, Lake Ontario,  
Baltimore, sortie from Fort Erie, and the  
Enterprise captured the Boxer. During  
the Mexican War, the battle of Monterey,  
Molinos del Rey, Chapultepec, and the  
assault upon the Belen, occurred in Sep-  
tember. The reader need not be aston-  
ished, if the present month of September  
should show more brilliant achievements  
of American arms than any that occurred  
in preceding wars—on land and on sea,  
and in bringing traitors and spies to pun-  
ishment. The signs are auspicious.—*Kan-  
sas Chief.*

**MUST BE BLUE.**—The whole army of  
the United States is to be uniformed in  
blue. There is to be no more fantastic tog-  
gery. Some of the men in the army on  
the Potomac, who were uniformed in grey,  
are getting ragged, but the government will  
not permit any more grey clothes to be  
used. The boys must wait until they get  
blue clothes. Gen. McClellan is very en-  
ergetic in his hostility to all uniforms ex-  
cept the regulation blue.

A correspondent of a Charleston  
paper complains of the tardiness of five to  
sixty cents; used in South Carolina as a  
substitute for specie. He says that the  
bills are printed on such miserable paper  
that many of them have already become  
worthless. The writer sent a twenty cent  
bill to the bank to be redeemed, and the  
answer was that they had no *new* bills.

We learn from reliable sources that  
ex-Gov. R. M. Stewart is raising a regi-  
ment for active service in Missouri, and will  
soon have it in the field.

## HOW TRAITORS ARE TREATED.

Fort Lafayette, where are confined per-  
sons recently arrested upon suspicion of  
treason, is built on a shoal in the Narrows,  
nearly four hundred yards from the Long  
Island shore, and possesses no other means  
of communication with land, than by boat.  
So strong is the fort that not even Jack  
Sheppard or Baron Trenck could get out,  
surrounded as they would be with granite  
walls, sea-washed on every side; while the  
entire military force of New York city,  
several times over, would not suffice to get  
into the fort and release the captives. The  
prisoners remain in durance vile, and will  
so continue until the government is pre-  
pared to award them their deserts. They lead  
a very comfortable life; are as well lodged  
as is consistent with safe keeping; are fed  
at Government expense with the best viands  
the market affords, enjoying any additional  
dainties they see fit to purchase, with their  
own money, and can procure and read what-  
ever newspaper they desire. Their treat-  
ment is vastly superior to that which they  
would have incurred for similar offenses  
against the most humane European mon-  
archs. Fort Lafayette has been called, by  
rebel sympathizers, a Bastille, and Tower of  
London, but it is really a cool and health-  
ful Summer residence, and the officer in  
command adheres strictly to the letter and  
spirit of Gen. Scott's injunction, "Treat the  
prisoners kindly; make them comfortable;  
but keep them securely."

The town of Humboldt, Allen Co.,  
Kansas, has been sacked by the Secession-  
ists. The party consisted 125 men, a part  
of them white and part Indians, but the  
whites were all disguised as Indians. The  
party was led by Mathews and Livingston,  
two notorious men. The town was sur-  
rounded, and no person was allowed to es-  
cape, several being shot at in attempting to  
do so. No person was seriously injured.  
The two principal stores were relieved of  
their dry goods and groceries, and sixteen  
horses were stolen. Eight negroes were  
kidnapped. Men and teams were pressed  
into the service. Property taken worth  
about \$3,000.—*Leav. Conservative*

St. JOSEPH.—The Elwood Free Press  
says: "A year since St. Joseph had a popu-  
lation of 13,000. To-day it has not more  
than 4,000." Union men are constantly be-  
ing driven out, and those who remain, are  
robbed of their property. Merchants are  
removing their goods to other points, where  
they can do business in safety.

The "Free Press" further remarks: "St.  
Joseph is now without a telegraph, a rail-  
road, and without her best citizens. Verily,  
Secession is a good thing it does its  
work swiftly. It killed St. Joseph in one  
short week."

Secretary Cameron, being overrun  
with applications from ladies for the places  
of nurses in the army hospitals, thought to  
get rid of their importunities by issuing a  
decree that all who accepted the post should  
not wear hoops. Finding this readily  
agreed to by his tormentors, his next dodge  
was to issue an order that no one should be  
accepted who was under thirty years of age.  
This did the business. There are no women  
of that age in the country.

THE LOUISVILLE Democrat says: "A  
Mr. Edmondson, of Springfield, Mo., had  
his horse taken from him by the Secession-  
ists, and its value nominally handed to him  
in Confederate scrip. Upon his applica-  
tion to Gen. Price, the horse was returned,  
and he handed back the scrip. "Never  
mind," said the officer, "it isn't worth a  
d—n, anyhow."

Money is "among the things that  
were" in the Southern Confed. We un-  
derstand from a gentleman fresh from  
Jeff's paradise, that it takes a pound of  
raw cotton to get a drink, six ounces to  
purchase a common cigar, five pounds for a  
common wool hat, and fifteen pounds for a  
lady's bustle.

An Alabama postmaster has settled  
his accounts, and returned the stamps in  
his possession. He could get no money,  
but he hoped the department would receive  
the stamps and "excuse him as long as he  
is in this bogus Confed-erate d—d circum-  
stances of h—ll, in which a man is not al-  
lowed to express his sentiments." He is a  
brick.

The Nesho Valley Register says  
the average yield of winter wheat in the  
bottoms of that section has been from  
25 to 30 bushels; on the prairie not quite so  
good, though fair. Spring wheat is not so  
successful. It is recommended to prepare  
the ground well, put in good seed and sow  
early.

On a recent occasion, as the mar-  
riage ceremony was about to be performed  
in a church in a neighboring town, when  
the clergyman desired the parties wishing  
to be married to rise up, a large number of  
ladies immediately rose.

Photograph.—Maj. McKimstry, Provost  
Marshal of St. Louis, has been promoted to  
be a Brigadier General.

What Sambo thinks of Bull Run—  
There's victory in do fe st.